



Chair Report

Security Council

Chair: Cross Del Tatto

The Security Council has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. It has 15 Members, and each Member has one vote. Under the Charter of the United Nations, all Member States are obligated to comply with Council decisions.

[United Nations Security Council](#)

REPORT: Nuclear Disarmament

Introduction

Since the first successful test and use of a nuclear weapon in warfare in 1945, the major powers have held an arsenal of nuclear weapons to ensure political and regional influence. While the United States was the first to develop a nuclear weapon, The Soviet Union was quick to follow suit. In 1949 the first successful Russian nuclear device detonated. The idea of Mutually Assured Destruction caused the two rival countries to begin growing their arsenals, so that their stockpile would outmatch the other. The United Kingdom successfully produced their own nuclear weapon in 1952, and in 1955, Russia began to share technology, build infrastructure, and provide sample nuclear devices/models to the People's Republic of China. In 1957, the International Atomic Energy Agency was created to promote the peaceful implementation of nuclear devices and to inhibit nuclear weaponry. France, China, and Israel successfully tested their own devices in 1960, 1964, and 1967 respectively.

Originally projected by long-range and heavy bombers, like the American B-36 Peacemaker and the Soviet Tu-95, the strength of the nuclear powers was limited to the range of their strategic aircraft. However in 1955, the United States Navy produced their first submarine based cruise missile, and in 1959, the United States Air Force commissioned the SM-65 Atlas, which was the first Intercontinental Ballistic Missile. ICBMs are long range rocket devices that hold nuclear payloads. Other innovations, like the Multiple independently targetable reentry vehicle (MIRV), have allowed the payload of individual missiles to carry multiple warheads for a compounded strike. These factors have allowed for nuclear-weapon states to project their effective range dramatically.



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In 1968, an attempt was made to curb the effects of nuclear proliferation through the creation of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT). This treaty is based around the 5 nuclear-weapon states who successfully created devices before January 1, 1967. All other states, the non-nuclear-weapon states, would be barred from the creation of nuclear devices in exchange for information regarding the peaceful use of nuclear power. All UN States currently agree to the NPT, except 5: Israel, India, Pakistan, North Korea and South Sudan.

Since India's first successful detonation in 1974, only 3 other states have made their own nuclear devices. South Africa began to develop a small deterrent arsenal in the mid to late 1970's, attracting controversy with the 1979 Vela Incident. However, along with the end of the Apartheid regime, the South African government signed the NPT and dismantled their arsenal. Pakistan successfully tested their own nuclear device in 1998, and North Korea claimed to conduct a successful test in 2006, while United States intelligence services claim that the test was only semi successful.

General Overview

The proliferation of nuclear arms and weaponized technology has been a key issue for over 70 years. Multiple treaties and agreements have been signed and enforced, yet in the past 25 years, only more states have gained access to nuclear weapons. While much of the World's nuclear ordinance is held by the US and Russia, smaller states like Pakistan and North Korea have recently gained access to the destructive powers of such devices. Russia, China and the US continue to develop new warhead delivery technology, and with the advent of delivery systems like hyper-sonic missiles, missile defence is also becoming less effective. Many world organizations have attempted to aid in the goal of nonproliferation, such as the IAEA, but little has been done to truly end the proliferation of nuclear arms.

Major Parties Involved

Nuclear-Weapon States (and the size of their arsenals) including:

- United States of America (6370)
- Russian Federation (5800)
- People's Republic of China (320)
- France (290)
- United Kingdom (195)



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Other states with a nuclear arsenal:

- India (150)
- North Korea (35)

United States Nuclear-Weapon Sharing States including:

- Germany (20 Warheads)
- Belgium (20 Warheads)
- Turkey (50 Warheads)

Timeline of Key Events

July, 1945: United States first successfully tests a weaponized nuclear device.

August, 1945: United States Army Air Forces launch two nuclear strikes against Japan at Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

1949: The Soviet Union successfully tests a weaponized nuclear device.

1952: The Uk successfully tests a weaponized nuclear device.

1957: International Atomic Energy Agency is formed.

1960: France successfully tests a weaponized nuclear device.

1962: Cuban Missile Crisis occurs, causing US-CCCP relations to strain significantly. This is the first and only time the US SAC is placed on DEFCON 2. The nuclear-hotline between the United States and Soviet Union is created in response.

1964: China successfully tests a weaponized nuclear device.

1970: NPT is placed into effect.

1972: SALT I and AWM treaties are signed.

1987: INF treaty signed, aiming to ban intermediate missiles.

2006: North Korea conducts first nuclear test.

2010: New START treaty signed.

2019: US withdrawals from INF.



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Past Attempts at Resolving This Issue

United Nations Security Council resolution 1540: Established a universal policy where both state-sponsored and non-state nuclear proliferation is criminalized and regulated.

International Atomic Energy Agency: Created to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world. It shall ensure, so far as it is able, that assistance provided by it or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose.

Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty: Established to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology, to promote cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and to further the goal of achieving nuclear disarmament and general and complete disarmament. The Treaty represents the only binding commitment in a multilateral treaty to the goal of disarmament by the nuclear-weapon States.

SALT I, SALT II, START I, START II, New START, INF Treaty: Treaties between the United States and Soviet Union/Russia that aimed to limit the spread and proliferation of nuclear weapons between the two rival powers.

Suggested Websites

For current nuclear policy and capacity:

- [Status of World Nuclear Forces – Federation Of American Scientists \(fas.org\)](https://fas.org)
- [Nuclear Weapons Policy | Global & U.S. Nuclear Policy | NTI](#)
- [Nuclear Policy Program - Carnegie Endowment for International Peace](#)

General information regarding nuclear ordinance:

- [nuclear weapon | History, Facts, Types, & Effects | Britannica](#)
- [Air Force Nuclear Weapons Center > Home \(af.mil\)](#)
- [Nuclear Weapons in Russia | Russian Nuclear Sites & Weapons Program | NTI](#)